THE

NEWPORT MERCURY.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 10, 1797. [N° 1812.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House

To be SOLD, at PUBLIC VENDUE,
On Saturday the 14th Instant, at 11 o'Clock, A. M. on the Premises,

A LOT of LAND, lying a little Eastward of the Hay Scales, (being Part of the Estate of the late HENRY BULL, deceased) bounded Westerly on Spring street 60 Feet, Southerly on Land late Job Almy's, Easterly and Northerly on Land of Daniel Lyman, Esqr 274 Feet.

The Conditions of Sale will be made known, at the Time and Place of Sale.

Newport, January 9, 1797.

Gun Powder.

A Few Quarter-Casks of an excellent Quality for Sale.—Apply to
PHILIP ROBINSON.

Newport, Jan. 3, 1797.

FOR SALE, BY
THOMAS HANDY,
At the Sugar-House lately improved by Messieurs OVERING & AUCHMUTY,
Loaf Sugar by the Quantity or Single Loaf.—Also, MOLASSES of a superior Quality, for retailing.

Newport, January 2, 1797.

TO LET,
Possession given on the 25th Day of March next,
A FARM, lying in Middletown, on Rhode-Island, about Two Miles from Newport, late the Property of Thomas Bannister, containing One Hundred and Fifty Acres.—Whoever wishes to Hire, may know the Terms, by applying to
THO. & SAM. FREEBODY.

Newport, January 2, 1797.

WANTED,
A Black WOMAN, of a good Character, to attend in a small Family.—To such a Person, generous Wages will be given, and punctuality paid.
Apply to the Printer.

Newport, Jan. 3, 1797.

FOR SALE,
THE undivided One Quarter Part of the valuable Estate, late Job Carr's, situate East on Thames-street, South on the Way from Thames-street to the Red-Market, &c. For Conditions, inquire of
DANIEL W. PARKER.

Newport, January 2, 1796.

THE Subscribers being appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the Claims against the Estate of BENONI PECKHAM, late of Newport, Barber, deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being allowed for that Purpose—the Creditors to said Estate are desired to exhibit their Claims, at our respective Dwellings, within the above Time.
HENRY PECKHAM,
EDWARD THURSTON.

Those Persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate Payment to
MARY PECKHAM, Administratrix.

Newport, January 2, 1797.

TO BE LET,
THAT elegant and neatly finished HOUSE, on the Point, formerly the Property of the late JOSEPH WANTON, Esq; with the Wharf, Stores, Stables, &c.—For Terms apply to
CHRISTOPHER TOWNSEND.

Newport, Sept. 12, 1796.

Valuable real Estate for Sale.

CONSISTING of Dwelling-Houses, Store-Houses, a large Distillery, and Lots of Land, situated in this Town.—For Description, Terms, &c. &c. inquire of the Printer.

Newport, August 15, 1796.

To be sold, at Public Vendue,
at Mr. ROBERT STEVENS' Wharf, on the 23d of January, 1797, (if fair Weather, if not the next fair Day.)—Sale to begin X o'Clock in the Morning,
1000 Bushels of Liverpool Salt.

Newport, Dec. 19, 1796.

PLAYING-CARDS,
By the Groce or single Dozen,
HENRY VIII. and HIGHLANDERS,
FOR SALE, BY
NATHAN B. MILLER.
December 19.

"Take ye wise Men, and understanding, and known among your Tribes, and I will make them Rulers over you."

THE great Patron of the Jews, not only inscribed on the sacred tablets the grand outlines of morality, but condescended to frame, for that people, a political constitution.—But it was not enough, to inscribe wholesome laws; it was likewise essential, to have them wisely administered. This could not be effected, by minds of the ordinary cast. Neither the Empire, the truth, nor the obscure men of Palestine, were, in the opinion of Omniscience, qualified to keep work of government.—It was of so high, so mysterious, and so ruinous a nature, that few heads were profound enough to penetrate its recesses; and, fewer hearts, pure enough to resist its corruption.—Still it was indispensible, however delicate and difficult, to elect from the mass of men some, who should dictate to all; archiel, the "captains of hundreds, and the captains of thousands," and the judges of the people. Now, were we to read, from infancy to extreme age, the volumes of Vattel, of Puffendorf, of Machivial, or Blackstone; and were political truth the sole business of life, it would be in vain to seek for a rule of election more accurate, than that prescribed in the text. Whether Jews or Gentiles; whether those of old time, or we of these latter ages, are the subjects, upright will be those rulers, who are not only wise and sagacious men, but so "known among the tribes" as to be in general celebrity.

I was led into these reflections, which seem to accord more with the cabinet, than with the church, by adverting to the present eventful epoch in the American history. The contemplated resignation of Washington, the existence of a popular faction in our government, the jarring pretensions of different candidates for high and responsible office, the hopes of some, the fears of others, and the anxiety of all: These things cause us to stand on a perilous edge, and sober men look sad, and are thoughtful.

Now, the remedy for the ills of a great and good man, is to endeavour, as far as possible, to obtain a deserving succession. The antidote to the poison of faction must consist in the diminution of its strength, and the clash of competition may be precluded by forgetting party, private and local interests, and giving the general suffrage for men of genius and integrity. That form of government can't fail to be stable, whose officers are peace, and whose exactors righteousness. If we allege the post of honor to those who are wary and vigilant, it will be well kept; even if Washington exchange his political eminence, for the less dangerous height of Mount Vernon.

The same rules, which we should observe in choice of representatives of the people, ought to bind the judgment in the choice of our chief. Americans, if ye take wise men, and understanding, and known among your tribes, ye need not tremble for the ark of Federalism.

Although I concur with that sage Oriental, who insists that "great men are not always wise, neither do the aged understand judgment,"—yet, I should think, a man of distinction and years, better qualified for a ruler, than a new and a young man.

A ruler of pure morals, and ardent piety, every rational subject must prefer to a Deist, and a Latitudinarian. A French philosopher, and an admirer of the "Age of Reason," ought not to obtain a solitary suffrage.

Above all, a ruler of Americans ought to have no attachments, except for his country. The United States present a territory so ample, that his patriotism may have sufficient range, without voyaging the Atlantic. "My ear is pained, my heart is sick, at every day's report," of British influence, and French enthusiasm. But neither our affairs, nor our fire-sides, are to be found in England, or in France. With those nations, nor with any foreign power, we have nothing to do. Our work is before us. It is at home, it is here. Let the Agriculture of America brighten the culture, let Manufacturers ply the loom, and Commerce unroll her canvas, and let us leave to busy-bodies to inquire, whether the Sections of Paris have guillotined the Municipality; and whether, another stone has been cast at the British monarch.

THE LAY PREACHER.

THE LOUNGING HOUSE WIFE.

THE lounging house-wife rises in the morning in haste; for LAZY FOLKS are ever in a hurry.—She has not time to put on her clothes properly, but she can do it AT ANY TIME. She draws on her gown, but leaves it half pinned, her handkerchief is thrown awry across her neck, her shoes down at the heels; she bustles about with her hair over her eyes; she runs from room to room slip shod, resolved TO DO UP THE WORK, and dress herself; but folks who are ill shod about the feet, are usually slipshod all over the house, and all day; they BEGIN EVERY THING, AND FINISH NOTHING. In the midst of the poor woman's hurry, somebody comes in, she is in a flutter, runs into the next room, pins up her gown and handkerchief, hurries back with heels thumping the floor! Oh dear you have catched us all in the suds! I intended to have cleaned up, before any person came in, but I had every thing to do this morning; in the mean time, she catches hold of the broom, and begins to sweep: the dust rises, and tickles every soul present.—This is ill manners indeed, to brush the dust into a neighbour's face—but the woman is VERY SORRY IT HAPPENED SO.

Many a neighbour has thus been entertained with APOLOGIES and DUST, at a friend's house; and wherever this takes place, depend on it, the mistress puts off to ANY TIME, that is, to NO TIME, what ought to be done at the PRESENT TIME.

FROM THE SUN.

WOOD IS MONSTROUS DEAR.

AND so will any thing else be, if half of it is wasted. "A penny saved is as good as a penny earned." This was one of Doctor Franklin's maxims, and it is worth more than one of Dr. Franklin's stores. The PROMPTER wrote in the summer season, or he lived where wood was plenty, otherwise he certainly would not have omitted to satirize a folly, which one may observe in almost every class of people, and which is perhaps more absurd, though little attended to, than any which fell under the lash of his ingenious pen. *Wood is monstrous dear*, a very kind husband to his shivering wife, while he sits within two feet of a very large fire, changing from side to side, and rubbing his legs to prevent their blistering; at the same time drawing up his upper lip and spreading his hand to protect his eyes. But alas! poor man, he does not notice that the door is open at his back in the street, which lets in a current of air through the room almost sufficient to turn a windmill.

I stept into a large house the other day, as I was travelling, to warm my fingers; it was extremely cold;—the good woman, with a towel and a baize petticoat over her shoulders, was cringing over the fire with several children. Three doors were open, and several squares of glass were broken from the windows. "I am sorry," said she, "our room is so cold, but this winter *wood is monstrous dear*." I turned my head round towards the doors. She understood me. "Moll," said she, as Moll was going up into the open chamber to get a sieve, "what do you leave the doors open for?" "La, mother, I am only going to get the sieve, and shall be back in three minutes." Now that was the very mischief. Three minutes in a windy day will let more cold into a room than you can drive out in thirty. It costs nothing to shut the door; and that is the way to make wood cheap for it takes but half the quantity; and then you may be warm without roasting, and cool without freezing. But where is it not made "the order of the day!" for every one to shut the door after them, *Moll will always be gone after the sieve*. In short, all the alteration that is necessary is this: Instead of saying, "Shut the door when you come back," say "Come back and shut the door." Kitchens are dreadful apt to be cold, is a common saying. No more than any other room I say. True, they generally have more doors in them than any other rooms, and those doors are dreadful apt to be left open. When I go in through a kitchen, and see the servants cosied in under the mantle piece, and a dozen doors wide open, I scarcely know which disposition predominates, whether to scold at their carelessness or pity their stupidity—I heard an excellent tender-hearted woman say, "It is cruel hard, my dear, not to let them have wood enough to warm themselves in the kitchen, although it is dear." "True," says the husband, not the less humane, "but it would be harder to warm the room in such a situation as they keep it; you might as well try to heat the garden or the orchard."

Suppose you should see a man with two or three waistcoats on, and as many coats, but of all them unbuttoned to his shirt, in a bitter cold day; would you pronounce him a mad man or a fool?

When I see a front door open in the winter, and the inner one not making joints within an inch or two when it is shut, I pronounce that the owner buys his wood "*monstrous dear*;" somebody is always gone "after the sieve."

I lately heard of an indolent farmer, who had as sore a trouble as buying wood when it is so monstrous dear. His own hogs would get into his own cornfield. True, he had not mended the fence for the season. He thought it was cheaper to yoke them; he did so, and ringed them; but still they got in. "What shall I do, neighbour?" said he. "I would advise you," he answered, "to keep wringing and yoking them till you are out of patience, and then do what you ought to have done at first—Go put up your fence."

My good friends, with your freezing backs, one word of him for advice only; for I must be going.—Bring in the wood, ply the bellows, pile on more wood, and puff till you are out of patience, then do what you ought to have done at first—Go and *put to the door*.

THE TRAVELLER.

LONDON, October 11.

A few months before Tippoo Saib's eldest son was married, which took place about 4 or 5 years ago, a proclamation was issued throughout his dominions, forbidding any person on pain of death, to be married until the Royal nuptials were consummated. The time was fixed for the ceremony, and on that day twenty-five thousand couple were joined together, and partook of an entertainment prepared in honor of the day.

October 26.

We are sorry to state, that on Saturday information was received that the Malabar Man of War, of 54 guns, Capt. Parr, one of the Convoy of our Jamaica Fleet, foundered at Sea on the 11th inst. Happily, just as she was going down, the Martha Merchantman, Captain Sedmond, hove in sight, and was fortunate enough to save the whole of the crew, with whom she arrived safe at Portsmouth on Friday.

Portsmouth, October 24.

Arrived this day the Telamachus Cutter from Gibraltar, with Despatches, said to be of a very important nature; but the greatest secrecy as to particulars is observed on board.

Fresh European Intelligence,

Received by the Ship Hope, Capt. Edgerton, arrived at New London, in 36, Days from Liverpool, viz.

PARIS, October 29.

LORD MALMESBURY's EMBASSY.

OFFICIAL NOTE.

[FROM LE MERCIR OF THE 28TH INSTANT.]

THE NEGOCIATIONS, scarcely commenced between Lord Malmesbury and the Minister for foreign affairs *are already suspended*. In the first conference, it was demanded of the English negociator, if he was furnished with powers and instructions from other Belligerent powers to stipulate in their name? He answered *No*—but he added, that when the Directory shall have explained themselves, on the principle laid down in his Memorial (we shall give all the important papers relative to his grand negociation) he would despatch couriers to give an account to the different courts of the state of the negociation, and to receive their orders. It was then asked the Ambassador, if he could not at least specify the principle of the concessions which concern the French Republic and Great Britain? He answered, that after the Directory should have explained itself, he would expedite couriers, and likewise request instructions on this point.

The following is the Memorial of the Ambassador:

MEMORIAL

Delivered to the Minister of the French Republic for Foreign Affairs by Lord Malmesbury.

His Britannic Majesty desiring, as he has already declared, to contribute, as far as depends on himself, to the re-establishment of public tranquility, and to ensure by the means of just, honourable, and solid conditions of peace, the future repose of Europe; his Majesty is of opinion, that the best means of attaining, with all possible expedition, that salutary end, will be to agree, at the beginning of the negociation, on the general principle which shall serve as a basis for the definitive arrangements.

The first object of the negociation for a peace generally relate to the restitutions and possessions which the respective parties have mutually to demand, in consequence of the war.

Great Britain, after the uninterrupted success of her naval war, finds herself in a situation to have no restitution to demand of France; from which on the contrary, she has taken establishments and colonies of the highest importance, and of a value almost incalculable.

But, on the other hand, France has made, on the continent of Europe, conquests to which his Majesty can be the less indifferent, as the most important interests of his people, and the most sacred engagements of his crown, are essentially implicated therein.

The magnanimity of the King, his inviolable good faith, and his desire to restore repose to so many nations, lead him, in this situation of affairs, to consider the means of procuring terms of peace, just and equitable for all the Belligerent Powers, and calculated to ensure, in future, the general tranquility.

It is on this footing then, that he proposes to negociate by offering to compensate France, by proportionable restitutions, for those arrangements to which she will be called upon to consent, in order to satisfy the just demands of the King's allies, and to preserve the political balance of Europe.

Having made this first overture, his Majesty will, in the sequel, explain himself in a future extensive manner, on the application of the principle to the different objects which may be discussed between the respective parties.

It is this application which will constitute the subject of those discussions into which his Majesty has authorized his Minister to enter; as soon as the principle to be adopted as the general basis of the negociation is known.

But his Majesty cannot dispense with declaring, that if this generous and equitable offer shall not be accepted, or if, unfortunately, the discussions which may ensue, may fail in the desired effect, neither this general proposition, nor those more detailed which may result from it, shall be regarded, in any case, as points agreed upon or accorded by his Majesty.

(Signed) MALMESBURY.

Minister Plenipotentiary from his Britannic Majesty.

Paris Oct. 24 1796.

REPORT TO THE DIRECTORY.

By the Minister for Foreign Affairs.

The 4th Brumaire, (Oct. 25)

The Executive Directory having furnished me with full powers to treat for peace with Great Britain, I had yesterday (3d Brumaire) my first conference with Lord Malmesbury, Plenipotentiary Commissioner of his Britannic Majesty. He presented to me the original of his powers, sealed with the seal of Great Britain, and certified the copy by which he had before presented to me unsigned; and which I had laid before the Directory.

We entered into discussion:—Lord Malmesbury presented to me the memorial which I laid before the Directory. I observed to him that, speaking in the name of the allies of Great-Britain, and stipulating for their interests, he was, doubtless, furnished with their powers and instructions. He answered me, that he was not; but that when the Directory should have explained itself upon the principle laid down in his memorial, he would expedite couriers, to give to the different courts an account of the negociations, and to receive their orders. I demanded of him if he could, at least, specify the principle of concession in what concerned the Republic and the government of Great Britain? He replied, that after the Directory should have explained itself, he would send a courier and demand instructions on this point. I then thought it my duty to say to Lord Malmesbury, that I would lay his memorial before the Directory: that I would take its orders, and impart to him its answer.

(Signed) CHA. DELACROIX.

ANSWER OF THE DIRECTORY.

The Executive Directory orders the Minister for Foreign Affairs, to make the following answer to Lord Malmesbury:—

The Executive Directory see with pain, that at the moment when they had reason to hope for the very speedy return of peace between the French Republic and his Britannic Majesty, the proposition of Lord Malmesbury offers nothing but dilatory, or very distant means of bringing the negociation to a conclusion.

The Directory observe, that if Lord Malmesbury would have treated separately, as he was formally authorized by the tenour of his credentials, the negociations might have been considerably abridged; that the necessity of balancing with the interests of the two powers, those of the allies of Great-Britain, multiplies the combinations, encreases the difficulties, tends to the formation of a congress, the forms of which it is known are always tardy, and requires the accession of powers, which hitherto have displayed no desire of accommodation, and have not given to Lord Malmesbury himself, according to his own declaration, any power to stipulate for them.

Thus without prejudging the intentions of Lord Malmesbury; without drawing any conclusion from the circumstance of his declaration not appearing to accord with his credentials; without supposing that he had received any secret instructions which would destroy the effect of his ostensible powers; without pretending, in short, to affirm, that the British government have had a double object in view—to prevent, by general propositions the partial propositions of other powers, and to obtain from the people of England the means of continuing the war, by throwing upon the Republic the odium of a delay occasioned by themselves; the Executive Directory cannot but perceive, that the proposition of Lord Malmesbury is nothing more than a renewal, under more amicable forms, of the propositions made last year by Mr. Wickham, and that it presents but a distant hope of peace.

The Executive Directory farther observe, with regard to the principle of cessions advanced by Lord Malmesbury, that such principle, presented in a vague and isolated manner, cannot serve as a basis of negociation; that the first points of consideration are, the common necessity of a just and solid peace, the political equilibrium which absolute cessions might destroy, and then the means which the Belligerent powers may possess—the one to retain conquests made at a time when it was supported by a great number of allies, now detached from the coalition, and the other, to recover them at a time when those who were at first its enemies, have almost all either become its allies, or neuter.

Nevertheless, the Executive Directory, animated with an ardent desire of putting a stop to the scourge of war, and to prove that they will not reject any means of reconciliation, declare, that as soon as Lord Malmesbury shall exhibit to the Minister of Foreign Affairs sufficient powers from the allies of Great-Britain, for stipulating for their respective interests, accompanied by a promise on their part to subscribe to whatever shall be concluded in their names, the Executive Directory will give a speedy answer to the specific propositions which shall be removed, as far as may be consistent with the safety and dignity of the French Republic. (Signed)

REVELLERE LEPEAUX, President,
LA GARDE, Gen. Secretary.

After receiving this answer, Lord Malmesbury wrote to his court by an extraordinary courier, to obtain the powers required of him, without which it is evident he cannot act. Thus, supposing that the British cabinet have not sent us a new Argus, and that they are really anxious to take efficacious measures for giving speedy satisfaction to the Directory, the negociations will at least be suspended for some time.—(*Le Messager du Soir.*)

BRUSSELS, October 20.

General Bournonville, on account of the want of discipline in his army, has declared, that all those who were so disorderly as to pillage should be shot without mercy.

PARIS, October 31.

Much is said of the immense preparations making for an invasion of England; we must, said Cato, destroy Carthage; we shall never conquer the Romans but in Rome, said Hannibal and Mithridates. Marshal Saxe often repeated, that the English would never be conquered but in London; we think, that if the British Government refuses to accept just conditions of Peace, and if they persist in arming Europe against the Republic, we must carry the war to the banks of the Thames, and force the Government to accept the olive branch. We do not dissemble the multiplied dangers of such an enterprize; success is doubtful; but, perhaps, it is necessary to hazard it, for the repose of Europe, and the glory of the French Republic.

November 2.

A private letter from Genoa announces, that the inhabitants of Bastia, instructed of the departure of the English, and that they were making dispositions to blow up the fort by two mines, took up arms against them, and detained the Governor as prisoner.

The Dey of Algiers is exerting himself in the most spirited manner to maintain the independence of his ports! The English having infringed that independence, and taken a Spanish frigate there, the Algerines have reclaimed it! and are preparing their whole maritime force!

November 6.

Citizens Directors,

I hasten to communicate to the Executive Directory the reception of letters from Brest of the 3d inst. (Nov.) bro't by an extraordinary Courier, which announce that a General Revolution has just taken place in Ireland.—This interesting news came by two ships brought into the Road the same evening by our privateers, and which lately sailed from Liverpool. Their Captains state, that the Irish, after taking possession of 30,000 stand of arms in Dublin, attacked and defeated 10,000 English troops; that the Militia joined the Insurgents; and that the whole country is in a state of insurrection. The arrest, and some other arbitrary proceedings of which the English Minister is accused, seemed to have provoked this commotion.

Health and Respect
TRUGUET.

General Bournonville to the Executive Directory,
Mulheim, 3d Brumaire.

I had the honor to give you an account yesterday of the attack of the Army made by the Enemy in the night between the 29th and 30th Vendemmaire, on the head of the bridge and the isle of Neuwied; he has projected nothing less than to make the Garrison Prisoners of War and to raze the works, and finally to cut off the communication of the left wing with the right of the Army. This affair cost the Enemy more than 4000 men.

BOURNONVILLE.

LONDON, November 7.

The peasants of the Black Forest have captured, near Rheinfelden, the whole reserve artillery of Moreau's army.

On the 24th ult. the Directory, in a message to the Council of Five Hundred, notified the *evacuation* of Corsica by the English. Deputies from Bastia and several of the Communes of Corsica, have arrived at Leghorn, to take the oath of fidelity to the Republic; and the Primary Assemblies have met for the purpose of declaring their acceptance of the French Constitution. This message from the Directory was immediately followed by a motion from Lecointre, that the importation and sale of English merchandize in France should be strictly prohibited: a debate ensued upon this motion, and that part of it, which related to the prohibition to import English merchandise, was agreed to.

A letter from Vienna says "The French courier, who lately arrived here, was sent by the Directory to General Buonaparte, and by him to our Court. The universal belief is, that he has brought proposals for an armistice and a negociation. General Buonaparte, in the letter which he sent to Field Marshal Wurmser to demand a pass, stated, that the early delivery of his message was of the utmost importance. The Emperor, as soon as he heard the object of his mission, gave orders to treat him with the utmost kindness; but no person can visit him without a card of admission from our Minister for Foreign Affairs. This application is made at a time when England, on her side, has sent proposals to France for a negociation, a crisis of which the French Government seem desirous to profit.

"The Courier is still in Vienna, and is daily served at dinner with eight, and at supper with six dishes. He has visited the Theatre and other public places, but not on foot nor without an escort. Since his arrival, the Emperor has been constantly in Council with the Ministers.

November 12.

Yesterday his Majesty signed an Order in Council, granting Letters of Marque and Reprisals against all ships and vessels belonging to the subjects of the King of Spain. We understand there will be no Counter-Declaration on the part of our Court, to the Manifesto of the Court of Madrid, nor indeed does it require any; the reasons assigned in it are too frivolous to need a reply.

November 15.

By one of the Hamburgh Mails was received a private letter from Berlin; it contains the following passage:

"The prospect of a General Peace approaches nearer; His Prussian Majesty, either alarmed at the rapid successes and military prowess of Austria, or apprehensive that Russia (in conjunction with Sweden) will *now* take a part with the *Stronger*, or from motives of seeing the Stadtholder and his family reinstated, has determined to interfere in the impending negociation at Paris. It is publicly spoken here (Berlin) that instructions are sent to the Prussian Minister at Paris, to notify to the Directory, that his Majesty is anxious to see Peace restored to Europe; that the offers of the Court of London reasonable; that his Majesty wishes Holland should be no obstacle to the General Treaty, as Great-Britain will be ever ready to restore the Dutch property, the Cape, and other conquests, as soon as Holland resumes a proper form of government.

"These instructions are said to contain a threat, in case the Directory should refuse to listen to proper terms, that *other means must be taken to put a period to the present destructive War.*"

From the total silence for some days on the subject of Lord Malmesbury's negociation, we hope the happiest conclusion may be drawn, viz. that things are going on in a train which promises fair for a speedy adjustment.

Admiral Richery has to steer clear of three British squadrons—those of Admiral Mann, Thompson, and Curtis. If he gets safe into his own ports, he has what the sailors call "the Devil's luck, and his own too."

The three Hamburgh Mails due since Wednesday last, arrived in Town this Morning. By the letters which they bring, it appears that General Wurmser gained a complete victory over the French at Marmirolo, on the 7th ult. The loss of the latter, in the action, was between 4 and 5000 men killed and taken, besides several pieces of cannon, many ammunition waggons, all their magazines, and a military chest.

Letters from Heidleberg of the 27th ult. confirm the accounts of the signal advantages obtained by the Archduke over General Moreau, between the 25th and 30th of October. The loss of the Austrians on this occasion was about 2000 men; that of the French was considerable greater, some accounts making it amount to 8000 men. It seems to have been the object of Moreau to raise the siege of Kehl, with a view to secure a retreat over the Rhine at Strasburgh; but the activity of the Archduke had defeated this scheme; and after several actions, in which he must have sustained very great loss, he was compelled to make good his passage at Huninguen.

November 17.

Yesterday an account was received from Dover, stating, that intelligence had been communicated by the Telegraph to Lisle, a few hours before the sailing of a vessel from Calais arrived there—that an engagement had taken place between the Austrian General Alvinzy and the French General Massena, on the 20th ult. near Trieste, in which the former were defeated; the French having made about 3000 Croats and a number of Officers prisoners. The cannon and all the baggage of the Austrians also fell into their hands.

From the RHINE.

Kehl was surrounded on the 26th ult. by 15 000 Austrians, and every thing ready to storm that fort at a moment's notice. The attack was only postponed till the Archduke arrived.

The particulars of General Kray's attack on the French at Nieuwid are not detailed; but the loss of the Republicans is stated to exceed that of the Imperialists. Since that time both armies have been reinforced.

Some of the foreign prints we have perused speak of the defeat of Moreau's army to be compleat—nay, some state it to be annihilated—and that it is not in the power of the French Government to re-organize their three great armies.

HAGUE, October 20.

The day before yesterday a letter was read in the Convention from Batavia, stating that the English had taken all our settlements in the East-Indies, except Batavia and two settlements in Java.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 29:

Yesterday, at 12 o'clock, a deputation from the Grand Lodge of the ancient and honorable Fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons in Pennsylvania, waited on the President of the United States, when the following Address was delivered to him by the Grand Master:

To GEORGE WASHINGTON,
President of the United States.

The Address of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania.

Most respected Sir and Brother,

Having announced your intention to retire from public labour to that refreshment to which your pre-eminent services, for near half a century, have so justly entitled you, permit the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, at this last Feast of our Evangelic Master St. John, on which we can hope for an immediate communication with you, to join the grateful voice of our country in acknowledging that you have carried forth the principles of the Lodge into every walk of your life by your constant labours for the prosperity of that country; by your unremitting endeavours to promote order, union and brotherly affection, amongst us; and lastly, by the vows of your farewell address to your brethren and fellow-citizens—an address which, we trust, our children's children will ever look upon as a most invaluable legacy from a Friend, a Benefactor and a Father.

To these our grateful acknowledgments (leaving to the impartial pen of History to record the important events in which you have borne so illustrious a part) permit us to add our most fervent prayers, that, after enjoying, to the utmost span of human life, every felicity which the Terrestrial Lodge can afford, you may be received by the Great Master Builder of this World, and of Worlds unnumbered, into the ample felicity of that celestial Lodge, in which alone distinguished virtues and distinguished labours can be eternally rewarded.

By the unanimous order of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,
WM. MOORE SMITH, G. M.
December 27th, Anno Lucis, 5796.

To which the President was pleased to reply

Fellow Citizens and Brothers,
of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania,

I HAVE received your address with all the feelings of brotherly affection, mingled with those sentiments for the Society which it was calculated to excite.

To have been in any degree an instrument, in the hands of Providence, to promote order and effect, upon a solid foundation, the true principles of government, in a labour, the result of which, let us hope, will prove, through all ages, a Sanctuary for Brothers and a Lodge for the Virtues.

Permit me to reciprocate your prayers for my temporal happiness, and to supplicate that we may all meet hereafter, in that eternal Temple, whose Builder is the Great Architect of the Universe.

G. WASHINGTON.

NEW-YORK, January, 2.

Extract of a letter from Baltimore, dated Dec. 27.

"Capt. Barkley has arrived at Norfolk, with two frigates, and is himself at Baltimore, and publicly declares, He has received orders from the Directory to capture all American vessels bound to and from English ports, either in Europe or elsewhere."

The north river is frozen over, so as to render it passable on the ice—a circumstance which has not been experienced here for some years before.

NEW-LONDON, January 5.

A Paris Journal of the 10th November, has the following article;

"We are assured that Lord Malmesbury has made to the Directory the proposal for an armistice between England and France."

On the Lower Rhine the Austrians made, on the 22d ult. a bold, but unsuccessful attempt to render themselves masters of the bridge-head near Neuwied, and to cut off the communication between the right and left wings of the French army. Their loss appears to have been very considerable on this occasion; and the French, under Bournonville, maintained their position. If we are to admit the French account, they made 1000 prisoners, 400 of whom were wounded; and the affair, on the whole, cost the Austrians, 4000 men.

"It is reported, that there has been concluded between Spain and Portugal, a Convention, stating, that all the ports of the latter are to be shut against the English during the war."

From Italy it appears, that Mantua still holds out. General Wurmser has lately made several ineffectual sorties, and the surrender of the garrison is very shortly expected to take place.

Moreau has requested of the Directory, that Pichegru may be appointed to command the army of the Rhine and the Moselle.

In a letter to the Directory, Gen. Moreau states, that on the 8th of October, (17th Vendemaire) his right wing was attacked in the passes of Holt, St. Pierre, and St. Mergen; but they were defended. On the 19th, Prince Charles made a fresh attack; the French General Beaupuis was killed; Moreau preserved his position; killed 500 Austrians, and took 130 prisoners. The two armies were engaged every day; without much loss on either side from the 13th to the 23th, when Moreau took post at Attinger, and the next day passed the Rhine at Manheim; and altho' the Austrians were encamped but a league distant, they did not molest his passage.

President Washington's Address on his Resignation, is published in the London and Liverpool papers.

German accounts say, that the French, in their retreat through Suabia, destroyed above *sixty villages by fire!*

The fundamental plan of the New Constitution of the Batavian Republic, has been agreed upon by the Committee appointed to frame the same; one only dissenting. The Legislative Body is divided into two Councils; one to consist of 30, and the other of 60 members. The organization is almost similar to that of France.

A Dutch fleet despatched from Holland, for the purpose of retaking the Cape of Good-Hope, were all captured on the 17th of August, at anchor in Saldanha-Bay. ——The Dutch squadron consisted of two ships of 66 guns, one 54, one 44, one 36, one 28, one 26, one 18, and a store-ship; commanded by Rear-Admiral Lucas. They appear to have been weakly manned, the ships of the line having less than 400 seamen and troops, and the others in proportion. The British fleet which captured them, consisted of seven ships of the line, a 50, and several of smaller force, commanded by Admiral Elphinstone. The Dutch Admiral surrendered by capitulation, without firing a gun.

The King of Sardinia is dead. The Prince of Piedmont succeeds him.

Admiral Richery was spoken with Nov. 1st in the Bay of Biscay, by a Danish ship.

The fear of a French invasion, rather increases in England; and the Ministry endeavour to promote the alarm.

The Swedish Ambassador has left Paris, and arrived in England.

NEWPORT, January 10.

Sunday Morning, the 8th inst. at Sunrise, the Mercury in Fahrenheit's standing Thermometer descended to 2 Degrees below 0—in an Easterly Situation in the open Air—and it varied but little from 0 most of the Day.—Monday, the 9th, at the same Hour in the Morning, and in the same Situation, it stood at 5 Degrees above 0—Constituting 8 Degrees Difference in the State of the Weather between these Days.——The Pocket Thermometer was several Degrees lower.

The Subject of a new Constitution has been before the Legislature of Virginia, and is referred to the People for their Instructions.

The Brig Jane, Capt. Lillibridge, from Cape Francois, arrived here on the 6th Instant. On the 24th Ult. in Lat. 37, N. Long. 73, W. spoke the Snow Industry, Timothy Russell, Master, from St. Ubes bound to Philadelphia, out 85 Days, in great Distress for Want of Provisions and Water, and being very leaky. It blowing a heavy Gale, Capt. Lillibridge was unable to assist him, having lay by him 24 Hours for that Purpose, but lost Sight of him during the Night.

The next Day after leaving the Cape, Capt. Lillibridge fell in with a British Fleet of 8 or 10 Sail of the Line, with some Frigates, commanded by Sir Hyde Parker, cruising off that Port; and was boarded from the Last Frigate.

MARRIED]—Mr. JOHN HOLLAND, of Boston, to Miss PATTY CLARKE, of this Town.

DIED]—On Wednesday Night, the 14th Ult. at Presque'Isle, his Excellency ANTHONY WAYNE, Commander in Chief of the Federal Army.

—In this Town, Mrs. MARY CLARKE, Relict of Mr. Peleg Clarke, formerly of this Place, in the 85th Year of her Age.

—Capt. JOHN WANTON, in the 74th Year of his Age. Formerly a noted nautical Commander, out of this Port.

CUSTOM-HOUSE,

District of Newport, Jan 9

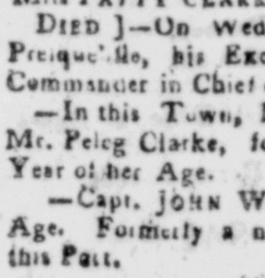
ENTERED, *from*

Brig Orange, Jones, Surinam
—— Gracy, Cushing, Port-au Prince
—— Jane, Lillibridge, Cape Francois
Sloop Liberty, Hull, Ditto
—— Rosetta, Bouton, St. Thomas's
—— Speedwell, Ingraham, Basseterre
—— Ranger, Allin, Turk's Island
—— Victory, Luce, New York
—— Delight, Gardner, Ditto
—— Eliza, Hatch, Ditto
Schooner Ranger, Brown, Ditto
—— Betty, Southwick, Boston

CLEARED. *For*

NONE.

For CHARLESTON and GEORGE-TOWN, (South-Carolina)



The Sloop Eagle,

JOHN EARL, Master,

Eighty Tons Burthen; has excellent Accommodations for Passengers, sails remarkably fast, and is a safe Vessel.—She will sail, Wind and Weather permitting, the 15th Instant.——For Freight or Passage apply to the Master on board.

Newport, January 9, 1797.

FOR SALE,

A Quantity of Fresh Alexandria Superfine and Common FLOUR, in Barrels and Half Barrels.——Apply to

GARDNER & DEAN—or
CHRISTOPHER FOWLER.

Newport, Nov. 21, 1796.

TIN OVENS,

Of a new Construction, MADE and SOLD, by

JOSEPH MUMFORD,

Near the RED-MARKET,

Nearly opposite Mr. Thomas Green & Son, *the Sign of the* BUCK—*and next Door to Mr.* Benjamin Church,

WHERE he carries on his Business, as usual, with Fidelity and Despatch——and will sell as CHEAP—*as can be bought in this or any State in the Union*

The Convenience of these OVENS in roasting Meat—or Cookery of most Descriptions—and by the great Saving of Fuel and Attendance required in Cooking, in the common Way, are sufficient to recommend them to the Public.

Also, Tin Ware of all Sorts, by Wholesale and Retail; Iron Wire of all Sizes, by the Pound and Yard; Sheet Iron Dripping Pans; Sheet-Iron Stoves and Pipes, suitable for Shops and Vessels Cabins.

Likewise GLASS LAMPS.

He gives Cash for old Pewter and Lead.

Orders from the Country will be carefully attended to, and the smallest Favours gratefully acknowledged.

He returns his Sincere Thanks to those who have favoured him with their Custom, and wishes a Continuance of the same.

FOR SALE, BY

George Champlin,

CLEAN Russia HEMP.
Russia DUCK.
Ravens' Ditto,
Old Sable IRON.
CORDAGE,
MOLASSES, of the best Quality,
by the Hogshead.

Newport, October 17, 1796.

Nathan B. Miller

HAS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, in Pipes and Quarter-Casks, 1st and 4th Proof,
COFFEE, by the Bag,
MALAGA WINE, by the Quarter-Cask,
Fresh RAISINS,
CHOCOLATE, by the Box—Welch's No. 1,
PLAYING CARDS, by the Dozen.

LIKEWISE,

A small Invoice of Spices, containing
3 Bales of CASSIA,
12 lb. NUTMEGS,
30 lb. CLOVES.

November 22.

CLARKE COOKE

Informs the Public and his Customers in particular,

That he has just received from Boston and New-York, and has for Sale, at his Shop, next Door South to Messrs. GREEN and TILLINGHAST, in Thames-Street,

A General Assortment of Dry GOODS, suitable for the Season.

And would likewise inform them, that he carries on the TAYLOR's Business, in all its various Branches, with the greatest Despatch, and hopes to merit their Favours by a strict Attention to their Commands.

He has some Cassimeres and superfine Broadcloths, of the first Quality, and most fashionable Colours, with which he will supply his Customers on the lowest Terms.

Newport, November 21, 1796.

ROBERT LAWTON

Respectfully informs the Public in general, and his old Customers in particular,

That he has removed his Shop to the House lately improved by the Miss MUMFORDS, and nearly opposite the Store of Messieurs GIBBS and CHANNING, in Thames-street, and has just received, is now opening, and for Sale,

A prime and elegant Assortment of the most fashionable

GOODS,

Suitable for the Season, by Wholesale and Retail, at a very low Advance.

Among which are,

An elegant ASSORTMENT of Ladies' and Gentlemens' Beaver HATS.

Also very low priced Mens' and Boys' Ditto, &c. &c.

Newport, Nov. 7 1796.

To be Sold, by

BENJAMIN HILL,

On Capt. CALEB GARDNER's *Wharf,*

SHIP-BREAD and Cabin Bread, of all Kinds, as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.——Also superfine and common Flour by the Barrel.

Newport, August 1, 1796.

Fine and superfine FLOUR,

that is of an excellent Quality, for Sale, by

GIBBS & CHANNING.

November 29, 1796.

Genuine Drugs and Medicines.

Inquire at the SIGN of

JAMES TAYLOR & Co.

In THAMES STREET,

Where you may be supplied with the above, and a compleat Aſſortment of PAINTER's COLOURS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, &c. upon the moſt reaſonable Terms, Wholeſale and Retail.——Alſo, genuine

PATENT MEDICINES.

Among which are the following viz.

ANDERSON's Pills,
Hooper's Ditto,
James's Analeptic Ditto,
Lockyer's Ditto,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Britiſh Oil,
Haarlem Ditto,
Eſſence of Peppermint,
Lozenges of Tolu, for Coughs,
Refined Liquorice for Do.
Cundell's improved Balſam of Honey for Ditto,
Pungent Smelling Salts,
Cephalic Snuff,
Steer's Opodeldoc,
Stoughton's Elixir,
James's Fever Powders,
Gilpough's Tincture for the Teeth,
Hemmet's Eſſence of Pearl for Ditto,
Turlington's Balſam,
London Court Plaiſter,
Bateman's Pectoral Drops,
Squire's Grand Elixir.

They return their Thanks to former Cuſtomers, and requeſt a Continuance of their Favours.

Newport, December 27th 1796.

TO LET——Two FARMS,

And to be entered upon the 25th of March next,

ONE of which, lying in North-Kingſtown, about Three Miles W. S. W. from Briſtol's Mills, containing about 300 Acres.——The other, on this Iſland, about Three Miles North of this Town, containing 193 Acres.

Alſo to LET as ſoon as may be wanted,

Six ſeparate Lots of Land, at the North End of this Town, in excellent Order, either for Meadows or Paſturing.——For further Particulars, inquire of

OLIVER R. WARNER.

Newport, December 27, 1796.

FOR SALE,

And Poſſeſſion given the 25th of March next,

A CHOICE Lot of Land, known by the Name of *Baker's Spring* Lot, near Malbone's Garden, containing Nine Acres.

Likewiſe another Lot, called the *Mine* Lot, at Green End, containing about Four Acres; both of the above Lots are handy and convenient to the Town for paſturing.

If not Sold by the above Time, they will then be to Let.

For Particulars inquire of

WILLIAM CHAMPLIN,
(at Point Judith.

EBENEZER WOODWARD

Has for Sale, at his New Store on the Long Wharf,

A FEW Pipes of good flavoured Brandy—1ſt, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof; Bottle Portet; Sherry and Port Wine, per the Pipe; ſome excellent ſmok'd Herring, Dry Baſs, &c. a Quantity of St. Ubes Salt; Pine Timber, Joiſts, Shingles, and Clapboards, and the beſt of Virginia Sea-Coal, &c.

Alſo for Sale at his Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

Superfine and coarſe Broadcloths, Coatings, Elaſticks, Flannels, Baizes, India Cottons, Checks, Men's Worſted Hoſe, Handkerchiefs, Calicoes, Linens per the Piece, Stuffs, a few Pearl Buttons, Mens' and Womens' Shoes, Hats, Sewing Twine, Three-threaded Seine Twine by the Bale, a Lot of Whalebone, a few mould Candles, Ship Bread, &c.

Alſo—A HOUSE in good Repair, with Four Rooms on a Floor, pleaſantly ſituated on Thames-Street.

Likewiſe—A BRIG of 110 Tons—a SCHOONER of 65 Tons—a SLOOP of 60 Tons.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD,

AN Eſtate, lying between the Eſtate of Mr. GEORGE GIBBS, and the Eſtate improved by Mr. JOHN HADWEN:—Conſiſting of Two Dwelling Houſes, Store, Wharf, Yard, Garden, and a good Well of Water, &c. &c.——For Particulars apply to GEORGE CHAMPLIN, Eſq; or the Subſcriber, in South-Kingſtown. THO. C. HAZARD.

Newport, Auguſt 22, 1796.

WE the Subſcribers being appointed by the Town Council of North-Kingſton, Commiſſioners to receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Eſtate of SILVESTER PEARCE, late of North-Kingſton, deceaſed, repreſented Inſolvent; and Six Months being allowed by ſaid Council, do hereby call on all Perſons having Demands againſt ſaid Eſtate, to bring in their Claims to either of us, at our reſpective Dwellings, within ſaid Term. PETER PHILLIPS, } *Commiſ-*
DANIEL E. UPDIKE, } *ſioners.*

All Perſons indebted to ſaid Eſtate, are hereby requeſted to make immediate Payment to

BENJAMIN FOWLER, *Adminiſtrator.*

November 14, 1796.

COGGESHALL & BURDICK,

At their Shop, next Northward of Mr. James Taylor, and Co. Apothecary's Shop, in Thames-ſtreet,

HAVE for Sale, a complete Aſſortment of Men's BOOTS and SHOES, of various Kinds.

Alſo, all Kinds of Women's Stuff Shoes, and Morocco Slips and Sandals.

Likewiſe, a great Variety of ſmall Shoes and Sandals.

All Kinds of Shoes, made at the aboveſaid Shop, on the ſhorteſt Notice.

They preſent their Thanks to their former Cuſtomers, and hope for a Continuance of their Favours.

FOR SALE, BY
William & Thomas Handy,

At their MANUFACTORY, in Pelham-Street, Between Mr. Townſend's Coffee-Houſe, and the General-Treaſurer's Office,

HARD-SOAP,
ALSO,
MOULD and dipt CANDLES,

Wholeſale and Retail,

Warranted equal in Quality to any manufactured within the United States.

Juſt Imported, and now Opening, at his Store, a little to the Northward of the Church, in the Back-Street, and for Sale on reaſonable Terms, by

CHARLES LASSALE

A Beautiful and very extenſive Variety of the moſt faſhionable and elegant Kinds of Liverpool CROCKERY WARE.

Among which are,

A few neat Table Services,
Water Plates,
Tureens, in the Imitation of a Roaſt Turkey,
Diſhes with Covers, green, blue, and brown Edge, and Cream Colour,
Ditto, with Pans and Covers, in the Imitation of Pies,
Ditto, Ditto, of Tarts,
Very Elegant Tea Pots,
High and Low Candleſticks,
And a Number of other Articles, &c. &c.

☞ Thoſe Ladies who will pleaſe to call at his Store, he is confident, may accommodate themſelves with almoſt any Article, in the above Ware, they may have Occaſion for, and of the newſt Faſhion.

Newport, Nov 28, 1796.

TO be ſold, on board the Brig GEORGE, at Capt. Peleg Clarke's Wharf, a Quantity of ONIONS.

Inquire of JOHN CAHOON.

Stephen Pierce

HAS FOR SALE,

BUNTING and ready made COLOURS. Alſo, an Aſſortment of neat GUN-LOCKS and BRASS FURNITURE, POWDER and SHOT, and an Aſſortment of CROCKERY WARE.

☞ Likewiſe—A Quantity of excellent SPANISH SEGARS, and Six SMALL ARMS, in good Order.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Sheffield Attwood,

At his Store on HOLMES's *Wharf, by Wholeſale and Retail,*

Jamaica Spirits, 4th Proof, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
St. Croix RUM, 2d, 3d, and 4th Proof, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Hogſheads of good Retailing MOLASSES, by the Hogſhead or Barrel,
A few Barrels of firſt Quality Brown SUGAR, by the Barrel,
COFFEE, by the Bag or Dozen Pounds,
GENEVA, by the Pipe, Barrel or Caſe,
FLOUR, by the Barrel,
BOHEA TEA, by the Cheſt, Half Ditto, or Dozen Pound,
GREEN TEA, by the Cheſt, or Dozen Pounds.

HE HAS FOR SALE,

An Elegant New SULKEY, with a Leather fall back Top, and Harneſs complete—will be ſold for Caſh, or Credit—the Note payable at the Bank.
BAR-IRON, and Raven's DUCK,
A new Veſſel of 60 Tons Burthen, will be launched in about 10 Days, ſuitable for a Packet.
Sundry DWELLING HOUSES, ſituated in different Parts of this Town.

He gives the higheſt Price for Hogſhead HOOPS, in Caſh.

N B. He has for Sale, about 130 Barrels of MEDEIRA F.th.

He ſtill continues to carry on the BAKING Buſineſs, in all its Branches.——He has now on Hand, a ſmall Quantity of SHIP and CABIN BREAD, which he will ſell as cheap as any imported, of equal Quality.

Tobacco & Snuff Manufactory.

Kaihn & Caboone,

A few Doors South of the NEW LANE,

INFORM their Friends and Cuſtomers, that they carry on the above Buſineſs as uſual, and keep a conſtant Supply of the following Kinds of TOBACCO and SNUFF, by Wholeſale and Retail, viz.

Pigtail, fine and coarſe—Ladies Twiſt—Segars—Negro Head—Cut Tobacco, for chewing and ſmoaking—Pigtail and Paper Tobacco, for Shipping—Rappee and Scotch Snuff—Sweet ſcented Mountain Tobacco, &c.

All the above Articles are warranted, and will be ſold as low as in New York, or any other State.

N. B. Wanted, one Journeyman, and 2 or 3 active Boys as Apprentices, to the above Buſineſs.

TO BE SOLD,

Seven Shares in the Rhode-Iſland BANK——Inquire of the Caſhier.

Newport, Nov. 7, 1796.

Elizabeth Miller

Moſt reſpectfully informs her Friends and the Public in general, that ſhe has lately received from Boſton, an extenſive Aſſortment of Articles in the GROCERY Line, among which are

MADEIRA, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar, } WINES,
Jamaica Spirits, W. I. Rum,
French Brandy,
Holland Geneva,
Playing Cards, American and Engliſh,
Capers,
Mace, and Cloves,
Hyſon Tea, of an excellent Quality,
Souchong Ditto, very good,
With many other Articles unneceſſary to mention.

Bohea Tea,
Caſſia,
Nutmegs, freſh & good,
Powdered Sugar,
Muſcovado Ditto,
Coffee,
Chocolate, Welch's No. 1 and 2,
Pepper—Pimento,
FRESH RAISINS, by the Quantity,
Ginger,
Florence Oil,
Liſbon Corks, by the Groſs,

FOR SALE, BY
Chriſtop^r. Champlin

RUSSIA clean HEMP,
Raven's DUCK,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Old Sable BAR-IRON,
CORDAGE, of all Sizes,
Hard SOAP, per Box.

Juſt Imported in the Snow Elizabeth,
And, MOLASSES by the Hogſhead.

Newport, Oct. 17, 1796

JUST IMPORTED, and for Sale, by

Gibbs & Channing,

CLEAN Ruſſia HEMP,
IRON, aſſorted,
Ruſſia DUCK,
Raven's DUCK,
DIAPERS,
Brown and White SHEETING,
CORDAGE, ISINGLASS &c.

Newport, Oct. 24, 1796

Ethan Clarke,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A NEW Supply of Kitchen Stoves—Franklin Stoves—Cabin, Oper Stove, and Cloſe Caſt Stoves—alſo Cabouſes, of various Kinds.

He has alſo for Sale,

Beſt Holland Gin, Brandy, Weſt India and New-England Rum and Molaſſes by the Hogſhead, Sherry Wine by the Quarter Caſk——Freſh Raiſins, Flour, Sugar, German Steel &c. &c. as uſual.

Cheap for Caſh, or Notes negotiable at the Bank of Rhode Iſland.

Newport, December 26, 1796.

TO BE SOLD, BY

Godfrey Wenwood,

Superfine and Common Flour, by the Barrel, or ſmaller Quantity,
Miſtick and Philadelphia TILE, by the Dozen,
Alſo—MOLASSES, of the firſt Quality, by Retail.

SIMON DAVIS

Has for Sale, at his Store, on Mr. Robert Stevens's Wharf,

FRENCH Brandy, by the Pipe, Barrel or Half Barrel,
A few Caſks of excellent Molaſſes, for Retailing,
Pepper, by the Bag,
Port and Liſbon Wine by the Quarter-Caſk,
Sherry Ditto,
A Quantity of Crates of Liverpool Ware, by Wholeſale and Retail—cream colour'd, &c.
Tumblers, Wine-Glaſſes, and Decanters, by Wholeſale and Retail,
Beſt of Sweet Oil, by the Caſe,
Hyſon Tea, by the Dozen, Half Dozen, or ſingle Pound,
Chocolate, by the Box—N° 1 and 2, warranted,
A few Barrels of Pitch,
Caſtile Soap, by the Box,
Liverpool Salt and Sea-Coal,
3 Caſks of Carolina Indigo, of the firſt Quality.

He has alſo at the ſame Place,

Madeira, Sherry, Port, Liſbon, Malaga, and St. Lucar Wines—Jamaica Spirits—Windward Iſland Rum—the beſt London Porter—Molaſſes—Sweet Oil—Chocolate—Caſtile Soap—Pepper—Liverpool Salt—all by Retail.